

**CARLIN BAY SERVICES, PWS#1280039
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

November 6, 2000



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

Disclaimer: This publication has been developed as part of an informational service for the source water assessments of public water systems in Idaho and is based on data available at the time and the professional judgement of the staff. Although reasonable efforts have been made to present accurate information, no guarantees, including expressed or implied warranties of any kind, are made with respect to this publication by the State of Idaho or any of its agencies, employees, or agents, who also assume no legal responsibility for the accuracy of presentations, comments, or other information in this publication. The assessment is subject to modification if new data is produced.

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Carlin Bay Services (1280039)*, describes the public drinking water system, the zone boundary of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source.

The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.

The Carlin Bay Services drinking water system consists of one surface water intake. While the system is currently not facing any water quality issues, raw water samples taken from the system have occasionally revealed lead at levels approaching the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for lead (15µg/L). Samples collected in 1996 contained levels of lead exceeding the MCL. These levels are monitored periodically due to the possibility that Lake Coeur d'Alene contains increased levels of lead as a result of years of mining in the Coeur d'Alene River watershed. The Coeur d'Alene River discharges into Lake Coeur d'Alene above the Carlin Bay Services drinking water intake. Additionally, silts and clays discharged from the St. Joe River above Carlin Bay cause a "brown" water condition in Lake Coeur d'Alene from December to May during most years. This is most likely the result of logging and road construction activities in the St. Joe River watershed.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For Carlin Bay Services, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the effects of heavy metals in the system's source water. Additionally, Carlin Bay Services should take an active part in monitoring turbidity-causing activities in the surrounding area. While turbidity itself is not harmful, it can clog filtration equipment and increase a system's demand for disinfectant. It may also lead to turbidity violations in finished drinking water. As the designated source water area is extremely large, the majority of it is outside the direct jurisdiction of Carlin Bay Services. Therefore, partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the fairly short time associated with the movement of surface waters, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with the development of long-term management strategies to counter any future contamination threats.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact your regional IDEQ office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CARLIN BAY SERVICES

Section 1. Introduction- Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area, a map showing the entire watershed contributing to the delineated area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within the delineated area are attached.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the intakes and watershed characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. IDEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

Carlin Bay Services serves a community of approximately 17 people. The drinking water intake is located on the north shore of Carlin Bay on Lake Coeur d'Alene. (Figure 1). The public drinking water system for Carlin Bay Services is comprised of one drinking water intake.

The primary water quality issue currently facing Carlin Bay Services is that of the possibility of heavy metals at levels above the MCL in Lake Coeur d'Alene and the problems associated with monitoring for this contamination. The Carlin Bay Services intake is located in an Inorganics Priority Area. These are priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells and springs used for monitoring have shown constituents higher than primary standards, MCLs or other health standards. In recent years raw water samples have revealed levels of lead approaching the MCL for lead. In 1996 the lead level in raw water was measured at 17µg/L on two occasions. Treated water has not revealed lead above the MCL. In addition, Lake Coeur d'Alene experiences levels of increased turbidity in times of high runoff. High levels of turbidity may result in increased maintenance costs as filtration equipment must be cleaned and/or replaced more frequently and higher levels of disinfectant are needed to assure the removal of harmful organisms in finished drinking water. Carlin Bay Services currently provides filtered and treated water in compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Defining the Zones of Contribution- Delineation

To protect surface water systems from potential contaminants, the EPA required that the entire drainage basin be delineated upstream from the intake to the hydrologic boundary of the drainage basin (U.S. EPA, 1997b). The EPA recognized that an intake on a large water body could have an extensive drainage basin. Therefore, the EPA recommended that large drainage basins be segmented into smaller areas for the purpose of implementing a cost-effective potential contaminant inventory and susceptibility analysis. The delineation process established the physical area around an intake that became the focal point of the assessment. The process included mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into a minimum buffer zone for lakes, which extends 500 ft. from the shoreline around the circumference of the lake. In addition to the buffer zone around the lake itself, creeks and rivers that discharge within the 500-ft. buffer will also have a buffer zone delineated. This buffer zone also extends from where the creek or river flows into the lake extend up tributaries to the remainder of the 25-mile boundary, or the 4-hour streamflow time-of-travel boundary, whichever is greater.

In addition to the source water delineation, IDEQ has included a 24-hour emergency response delineation to facilitate emergency-response activities. If a potential contaminant spills directly into a water body, the drinking water utility needs appropriate notification in order to turn off an intake, or switch to an alternative source. For lakes, this process was not necessary, as the entire water surface area of the lake along with a 500' buffer around the lake will be included in the delineation.

The delineated source water assessment area for Carlin Bay Services can best be described as encompassing the entire Coeur d'Alene Lake watershed, extending into the state of Montana. The actual data used by IDEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area are available upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of surface water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by IDEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use in the area surrounding the Carlin Bay Services intake is undeveloped. Structures in the area consist of residential homes, two marinas and a restaurant/bar. Structures along the bay are connected to a sewer system that discharges to a lagoon located above the bay, but not within the source water area.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply intake.

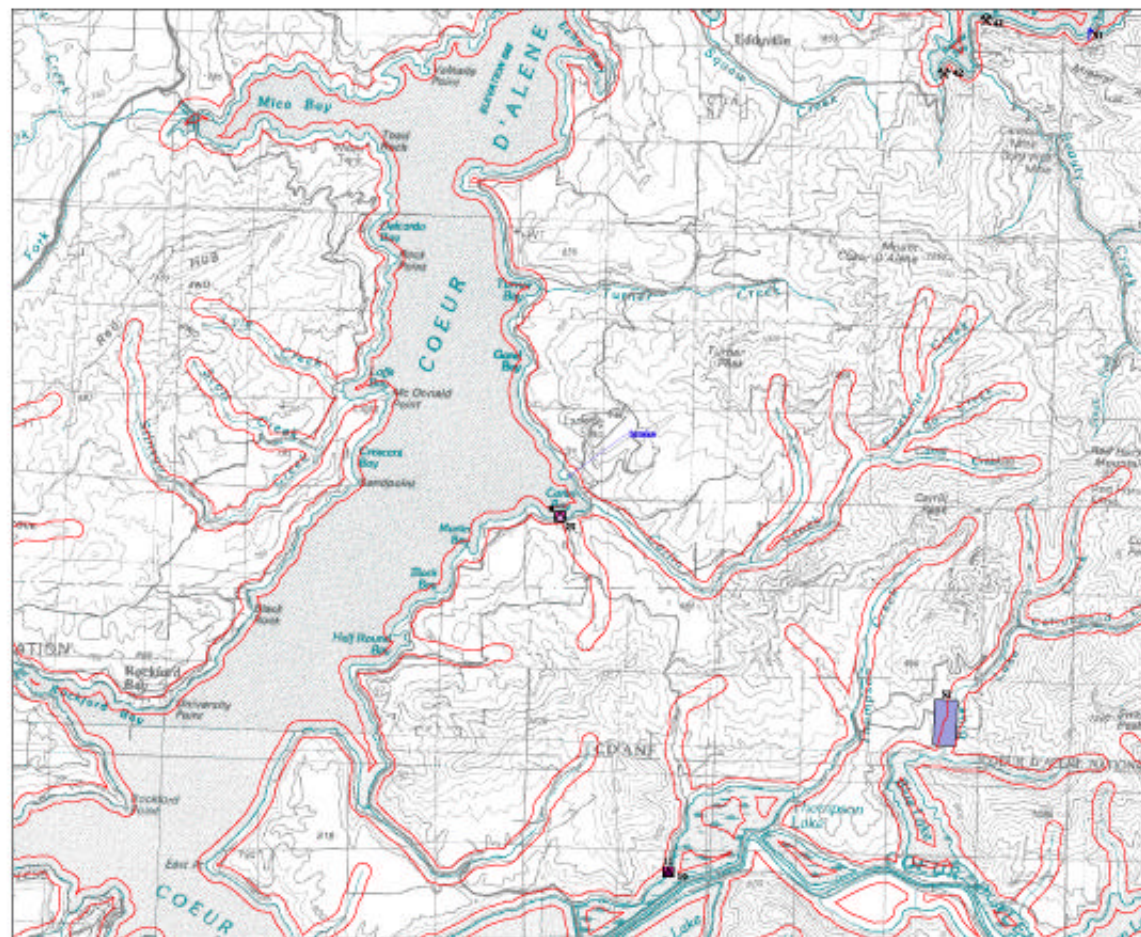
Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during summer 2000. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Carlin Bay Services source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by IDEQ. The second or enhanced phase of the contaminant inventory involved conducting an on-the-ground identification of potential sources and validation of sources identified in phase one. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Bob Tjossem.

A total of 98 potential contaminant sites are located within the delineated source water area (see Table 1). Additionally, significant potential contaminant sites within the watershed, but not within the buffer zone, were identified. These are listed separately in (see Figure 2 and Table 2). Most of the potential contaminant sources within delineated source water area are located along the shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene. Potential contaminant sources located in the delineated source water area for Carlin Bay Services include underground fuel storage tanks, mines, various businesses, a national pollution discharge elimination site, SARA sites, wastewater land application sites, and others. Some of the potential contaminant sites were identified during the enhanced contaminant inventory process conducted by other public water systems located within the source water area.

IDEQ has made an effort to identify all of the *possible* sources of contamination within the source water area. IDEQ also realizes that many of the sites identified in the source water areas for large surface water systems are not likely to prove to be threatening to drinking water intakes in the vicinity.

Contaminants of concern are primarily related to small business located on the shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene and discharge from the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe Rivers, a possible source of turbidity and heavy metals. Table 1 summarizes the potential contaminants of concern and information source.



Carlin Bay Services, Inc.
PWS Number 1280039
Primary Contaminant Inventory
Intake Area Detail



The geographic information has been developed by Carlin Bay Services, Inc. and is intended for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for regulatory or legal purposes. Carlin Bay Services, Inc. does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information. Carlin Bay Services, Inc. is not responsible for any errors or omissions. Carlin Bay Services, Inc. is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from the use of this information. Carlin Bay Services, Inc. is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from the use of this information.



1280039.pptx 4/2/10
 Revised 2/10/10

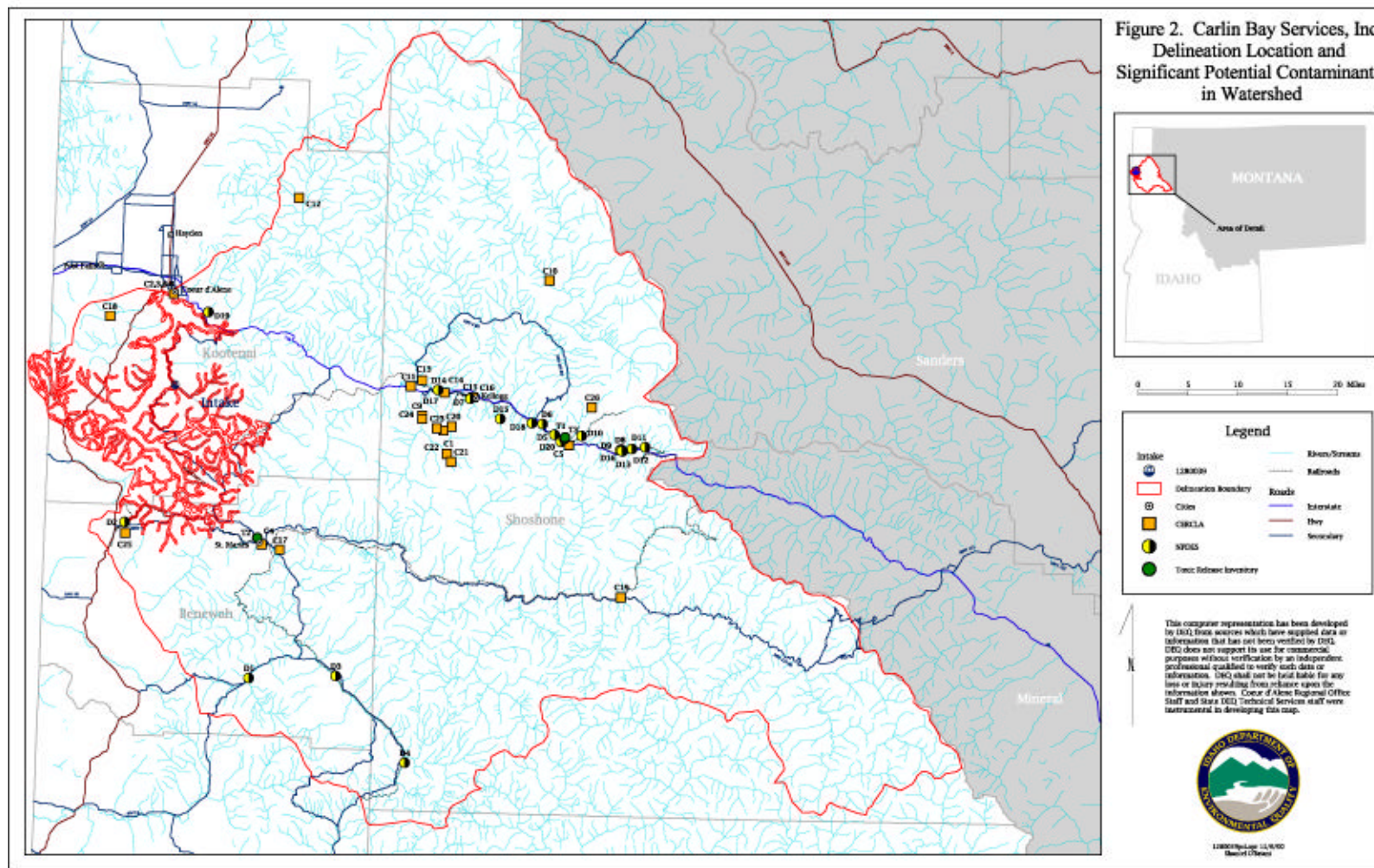


Table 1. Carlin Bay Services Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
2	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
3	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
4	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
5	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
6	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
7	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
8	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
9	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
10	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
11	LUST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
12	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
13	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
14	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
15	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
16	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
17	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
18	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
19	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
20	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
21	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
22	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
23	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
24	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
25	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
26	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
27	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
28	UST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
29	Marina	Database Search	VOC, SOC
30	Auto Renting and Leasing	Database Search	VOC, SOC
31	Campground	Database Search	VOC, SOC
32	General Contractor	Database Search	VOC, SOC
33	Marine Contractor	Database Search	VOC, SOC
34	Mining Company	Database Search	VOC,IOC
35	Photographers- Portrait	Database Search	VOC,IOC
36	Recreational Vehicle Park	Database Search	VOC, SOC
37	Boat Dealer	Database Search	VOC, SOC
38	NPDES	Database Search	Microbial
39	RCRIS	Database Search	VOC, SOC
40	MINE- aluminum	Database Search	IOC
41	MINE- lead	Database Search	IOC
42	MINE- lead	Database Search	IOC
43	MINE- clay	Database Search	Sediment
44	MINE- coal	Database Search	Sediment
45	MINE- stone	Database Search	Sediment
46	MINE- clay	Database Search	Sediment

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
47	SARA	Database Search	VOC, SOC
48	SARA	Database Search	VOC, SOC
49	SARA	Database Search	VOC, SOC
50	SARA	Database Search	VOC, SOC
51	AST	Database Search	VOC, SOC
52	WLAP	Database Search	Microbial
53	WLAP	Database Search	Microbial
54	WLAP	Database Search	Microbial
55	WLAP	Database Search	Microbial
56	Landfill	Database Search	VOC, SOC, Microbial
57	Transportation Corridor	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
58	Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
59	Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
60	Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
61	Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
62	Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
63	Small Historical Landfill	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC, Microbial
64	Filtered Drainfield and Holding Tanks	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
65	Surface Water	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
66	Boat Docks	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
67	Roads	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
68	Dryland Agriculture	Enhanced Inventory	SOC
69	Roads	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
70	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
71	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
72	Septic Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
73	Storage Garage and Workshop	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
74	AST	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
75	Field Drainage	Enhanced Inventory	SOC
76	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
77	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
78	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
79	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
80	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
81	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
82	Historical Septic Tanks	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
83	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
84	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
85	Boat Service Repair Storage Docks	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
86	Boat Service Repair Storage Docks	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
87	Historical Landfill	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
88	AST	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
89	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
90	Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
91	Private Sewer System	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
92	Septic Tank and Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
93	Septic Tank and Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
94	Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
95	1200 Gallon Holding Tank and 250 Gallon Septic Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
96	Holding Tank	Enhanced Inventory	Microbial
97	City Shop	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
98	Sewing Machine Factory	Enhanced Inventory	VOC

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Table 2. Significant Potential Contaminant Sites in Watershed

Table 2a. CERCLA Sites

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
C1	Mine	Database Search	IOC
C2	Concrete Contractor	Database Search	VOC, Sediment
C3	Painting Supplies	Database Search	VOC, IOC
C4	Waste Management	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC
C5	Mine and Mill	Database Search	IOC, SOC
C6	Grocer	Database Search	IOC, SOC
C7	Dry cleaner	Database Search	VOC
C8	Auto Parts and Repair	Database Search	VOC, SOC
C9	Mine Tailings	Database Search	IOC, Sediment
C10	Mine Tailings	Database Search	IOC, Sediment
C11	Work Center	Database Search	VOC, SOC
C12	Work Center	Database Search	VOC, SOC
C13	Waste Transfer	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC
C14	Wood Treating	Database Search	IOC, SOC
C15	Mining	Database Search	IOC
C16	Mining	Database Search	IOC
C17	Waste Transfer	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC
C18	Waste Transfer	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC
C19	Railroad Waste	Database Search	VOC, SOC
C20	Mill	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC
C21	Mine Tailings	Database Search	IOC, Sediment
C22	Mine Tailings	Database Search	IOC, Sediment
C23	Mining	Database Search	IOC
C24	Mining	Database Search	IOC
C25	Wood Treating	Database Search	IOC, SOC
C26	Mining	Database Search	IOC

Table 2b. NPDES Sites

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
D1	MUNICIPAL	Database Search	VOC, SOC, Microbial
D2	MUNICIPAL	Database Search	VOC, SOC, Microbial
D3	MUNICIPAL	Database Search	VOC, SOC, Microbial
D4	MUNICIPAL	Database Search	VOC, SOC, Microbial
D5	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D6	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D7	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
D8	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D9	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D10	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D11	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D12	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D13	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC
D14	WATER TREATMENT	Database Search	SOC, Microbial
D15	WATER FILTER	Database Search	SOC, Microbial
D16	WATER TREATMENT	Database Search	SOC, Microbial
D17	WATER TREATMENT	Database Search	SOC, Microbial
D18	WATER FILTER	Database Search	SOC, Microbial
D19	WATER TREATMENT	Database Search	SOC, Microbial
D20	MINE	Database Search	VOC, IOC

Table 2c. Toxic Release Inventory Sites

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
T1	Industrial	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
T2	Wood Products	Database Search	SOC, IOC
T3	Industrial	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC

Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

Significant potential sources of contamination were ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity and construction of the intake, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each intake is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Intake Construction

The construction of the Carlin Bay Services public water system intake directly affects the ability of the intake to protect the source from contaminants. The Carlin Bay Services drinking water system consists of one intake that produces surface water for domestic and small business use. Water production is monitored and managed by the system operator. The intake system construction score was low, meaning that the intake is properly constructed and maintained and provides adequate protection against contamination, but does not have the added benefit of being located in an infiltration gallery.

The intake that comprises the Carlin Bay Services system is located on the north shore of Carlin Bay, Lake Coeur d'Alene, opposite the marinas and restaurant on the bay.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The intake rated in the low category for the inorganic chemical class, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. This indicates that there are no significant potential sources of contamination located within the buffer zone. This does not take into account the possibility of heavy metal contamination of the source water, Lake Coeur d'Alene.

In terms of the total susceptibility score, it can be seen from Table 3 that the intake showed a low susceptibility for microbial contamination, which is generally related to storm water runoff, agricultural grazing impacts or a high density of septic systems in the vicinity of the intake.

Table 3. Summary of Carlin Bay Services Susceptibility Evaluation

Intake	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
1	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L

H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

H* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of either a VOC, SOC or an IOC above the Maximum Contaminant Level in the finished drinking water.

Susceptibility Summary

The Carlin Bay Services drinking water system is currently not threatened by significant sources of potential contamination. It is prudent, however, to continue to monitor the levels of heavy metals in the source water.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For Carlin Bay Services, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the impacts of heavy metals and turbidity within the delineated source water area. Because of the extremely large area of the watershed partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success, especially in reducing the types of activities that produce sediment runoff within the watershed. Due to the relatively short time involved with the movement of surface water, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with an emphasis on dealing with long-term future impacts from these same sources.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional IDEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

References Cited

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1999. Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. Guidance for Water Suppliers. Appendix A- Regulated Contaminants.

Attachment A

Carlin Bay Services Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined from the addition of the Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score and Source Construction Score.

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 7 Low Susceptibility

8 - 15 Moderate Susceptibility

> 16 High Susceptibility

Surface Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name : CARLIN BAY SERVICES INC

Intake: CD'A LAKE

Public Water System Number 1280039

11/6/00 10:00:17 AM

1. System Construction

SCORE

Intake structure properly constructed	YES	0
Infiltration gallery or well under the direct influence of Surface Water	NO	2

Total System Construction Score 2

2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use

IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------------

Predominant land use type (land use or cover)	BASALT FLOW, UNDEVELOPED, OTHER	0	0	0	0
---	---------------------------------	---	---	---	---

Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
------------------------	----	---	---	---	--

Significant contaminant sources *	NO				
-----------------------------------	----	--	--	--	--

Sources of class II or III contaminants or microbials	present within a 1-mile radius and upstream	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Agricultural lands within 500 feet	YES				
No Agricultural Land within this zone		0	0	0	0

Three or more contaminant sources	YES	1	1	1	1
-----------------------------------	-----	---	---	---	---

Sources of turbidity in the watershed	NO	0	0	0	0
---------------------------------------	----	---	---	---	---

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score 1 3 1 1

3. Final Susceptibility Source Score

3 5 3 3

4. Final Source Ranking

Low Low Low Low

* Special consideration due to significant contaminant sources
The source water has no special susceptibility concerns

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **ASuperfund** is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

– Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.